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NO. 29.

POETRY.

A DAUGHTER'S PRAYER.

Written by one of the most distinguished authors now living, for the use of his own little daughter. Its beautiful simplicity will recommend it at once to every parent.

Ever on my bed my limbs I lay,
God grant me grace my prayers to say!
Oh God preserve my mother dear
In health and strength for many a year;
And oh preserve my father too,
And may I pay him reverence due;
And may I my best thoughts employ
To be my parents hope and joy;
O likewise keep my brothers both
From evil doings and from sloth,
And may we always love each other,
Our friends, our father and our mother!
And still, oh Lord, to me impart
An innocent and grateful heart,
Till after my last sleep, I may
Awake to thy eternal day!

SONG.

No longer I follow a sound;
No longer a dream I pursue:
O Happiness, not to be found,
Unattainable treasure, adieu!

I have sought thee in splendor and dress;
In the regions of pleasure and taste:
I have sought thee, and seem'd to possess,
But have prov'd thee a vision at last.

An humble ambition and hope
The voice of true wisdom inspires;
Tis sufficient, if Peace be the scope,
And the summit of all our desires.

Peace may be the lot of the mind,
That seeks it in meekness and love;
But rapture and bliss are confin'd
To the glorified spirits above.

The treatment due to persons who differ from or oppose our religious opinions, is worthy of the most serious consideration. Nothing, it appears to us, is productive of greater mischief to the religious efforts of the present age, than the mistake into which some are often falling on the subject.

We know not of any scriptural authority for heaping upon a fellow man anathemas, or for assailing his influence or good name, or throwing around him evil surmises and suspicions, or for bringing against him either revilings, railing accusations or taunting reproof, merely because he does not see fit to think and act just as religiously, and in the same way as we do ourselves. Yet what course is more natural to the unhumiliated and self-confident heart? How often has it been substituted, by the supporter of a sect or party, for kind and persuasive argument, and that gentleness and forbearance which are among the best evidences as well as fruits of real piety? That every person should be truly religious—orthodox in opinion, and blameless in practice, is the first and chief lesson taught in the Bible. But the means of making him religious have connexion with harsh unkind, unchristian treatment. He is to stand or fall by his Maker's unerring judgment, and not by our opinion. Who of us has the right to make his own opinions or conduct the measure of another man's duty, or to judge the heart of another, without a commission from Him who 'searches the heart?'—*Christian Journal*.

Could any one who has died within a few months past, rise, and come into our cities fifty years hence, what an alteration would he find! Should he inquire for the men and women of note at the present day, a single word might answer a thousand of his questions. Where are Mr. —, Mrs. —, &c. &c. &c. —? Dead; and scarcely can it be remembered that they ever lived. Among the tombs where I frequently wander to find wisdom, I find but few who have survived sixty years: where I have found one who has weathered threescore, I have mourned over ten who never saw twenty summer suns. Melancholy considerations? human life, what a bubble! at most a fleeting shade! Even while I write, the clock tells me I am one hour nearer the grave; that while I am poring over the epitaphs of the silent dead, I am hastening to join them in the dark sleep of oblivion.

The more honest a man has, the less he affects the air of a saint; the affectation of sanctity is a blotch on the face of piety.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

What are the People of the United States bound to do in regard to the Indian Question?

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

GENTLEMEN,—In my former number I endeavored to exhibit the present state of the Indian question, and I now proceed to embody in this paper several things, which the people of the United States are bound to do, in regard to it.—In this attempt, I make no claim to originality, but freely avail myself of suggestions, made on various public occasions, by numerous patriotic citizens residing in different parts of the country.

Let it be borne in mind, that the evil apprehended is no less than this: That the people of the U. States will deliberately, for a small temptation, commit a wanton and flagitious violation of the public faith; that, in doing this, they will oppress weak and dependant allies; and that they will thus bring upon themselves great disgrace and guilt, and upon the country never ending reproach and shame. This is the evil to be averted, and is not the occasion worthy of the most strenuous exertions, which every friend of the country can make? Is not the exigency extreme, and that necessity of immediate effort imperious? All, who think with the writer of these paragraphs, must answer in the affirmative, and will be inclined seriously to consider the following suggestions:

1. The people of the United States are bound to regard the Cherokees and other Indians *men*; as human beings, entitled to receive the same treatment as Englishmen, Frenchmen, or ourselves, would be entitled to receive in the same circumstances. Here is the only weak place in their cause. They are not treated as men; and if they are finally rejected from their patrimonial inheritance by arbitrary power, the people of the United States will be impeached and condemned for treating the Indians, not as men, but as animals. The sentence will be pronounced against us, that, while we boasted of our attachment to liberty, and set ourselves up as patrons of the rights of man, we treated the weak and dependant—even our old and long tried allies, if weak and dependant, we treated, not as men, but as animals. Fellow-citizens, is this horrible iniquity to be perpetrated by us?

Why should not the Cherokees, Creeks, and Choctaws, be treated as men? Their ancestors were thus treated when Oglethope landed at Savannah; and when he begged them as the rightful sovereigns of the territory, to spare him a little land on which to settle, and promised them everlasting friendship and good neighborhood.—The last generation was treated in the same manner by Washington, when he sent for Creek Chiefs; induced them to visit the seat of Government; explained his wishes to them, gave his advice, and formed an honorable treaty with them, by which the United States solemnly guaranteed to them a known boundary. The Cherokees and Choctaws were treated as men, during the last war, when they fought by the side of the commander who is now President of the United States, and were praised for their bravery, their fidelity, and their devotedness to the cause of their great ally. These tribes have always been treated as men, till within three years past. And why should they not be so treated still? What have they done to forfeit their humane character? Why should not a compact with them be construed and executed as a compact would be, to which France and Switzerland, or the Emperor of Austria and the Hanse Towns, might be parties? Why should not a bargain with John Ross be subject to the same rules of interpretation, as a bargain with Mr. Girard, of Philadelphia, or the Barings, in London?

Once establish the position that Indians are to be treated as men, and the Cherokees have gained their cause instantly. The controversy is forever at an end. We might as well dispute whether we are bound by the Treaty of 1803, to protect the Catholics of New Orleans in the free profession and exercise of their religion; or whether the St. Lawrence is a part of the boundary between the United States and Canada; or whether by the treaty of Ghent the British engaged to evacuate the eastern part of Maine; as to hesitate, whether the Cherokees have the sole and exclusive jurisdiction over their own territory.

If the Indians had never been allowed to possess the attributes of men, the case would be very different from what it now is. Long continued encroachments do not indeed furnish a justification of those who make them; but they prove the oppressors may possibly not perceive the true nature of their oppressive acts. In this matter, we cannot offer even the sorry plea of prescription in crime, as an extenuation of our guilt. The precedents, in our own country are all against us. For two hundred years the Indians

have been treated like other men, as to the acknowledgement of their rights, and the interpretation of treaties made with them. Cherokees are now living, who have been assured hundreds of times, by the accredited agents of our Government that the United States would never permit any encroachment to be made upon them; that their country would remain inviolate, as long as they pleased to retain it; and that all treaties were to be executed with the strictest honor and fidelity. How humiliating the thought that all these upright decisions are to be reversed; and all engagements to perform the merest acts of justice are to be violated without a single reason or pretext, the bare mention of which would not disgrace an honest man in private transaction.

If the Indians are men, they are under the protection of law. The people of this country demand that essential interests of individuals should not be touched, unless by the operation of law. Who has forgotten the case of Rowland Stephenson? He came to this country, as was universally supposed, an absconding debtor; a fraudulent bankrupt, a swindling defaulter. He had no peculiar claim on the country, or its Government. He had not, perhaps, in the United States, a personal acquaintance who felt any deep interest in him: while his own countrymen and his own Government wished to arrest him. Yet the People of the United States said, with one voice "No man is to be arrested here, whatever his character and whatever his country unless by due process of law." Two cities, in States distant from each other, were thrown into great agitation by the attempt to carry him out of the country clandestinely. This was right; for if one man, however ill-deserving, may be removed from the protection of the law, it is impossible to tell who will be removed next. Rowland Stephenson, though a stranger and a fugitive, and universally believed to be a culprit, experienced the protection of law, because he was a man; but Ross, and Hicks, and Folsom, with more than twelve thousand Indian families, cannot avail themselves of the protection of law, nor even of treaties, which are expressly declared by our constitution to be the supreme law of the land, and which by the common consent of Nations, are the most sacred of all laws. These twelve thousand Indian families are not fugitives nor strangers. They inherited the immemorial possession of their ancestors and have been constantly known to our Nation, by public transactions, for more than fifty years. They can bring files of parchments, with the seals of all our great statesmen affixed to them. All this avails nothing, however, for it has been discovered, within three years past that they are not endowed with the rights of men; or in other words, they have lost their human character, and become mere animals. And this is one of the discoveries of the nineteenth century, which is to illustrate our public reputation to the latest period of time.

2. The people of the United States are bound to remember, that the cause of justice will prevail, if it is kept before the public eye, and pressed upon the public conscience. It is true, that self-interest blinds men strangely; but the supposed advantages to be gained by driving the Indians into exile, are altogether too small and contemptible to exert a permanent influence upon the minds of our citizens generally. One of the Senators from Georgia, said, in his place while the Indian bill was under discussion, that the interest of that State, in the decision of the question, was very inconsiderable. This declaration was true. Beyond a doubt, the interest of the Southern States would be promoted by admitting all that the Indians claim, and never attempting to get a foot of their lands, unless by treaties fairly made—all past engagements remaining inviolate.

Let this matter be kept fully, strongly, and constantly before the minds of all our people, and there can be no fears in regard to the issue. Our faith will be sustained, and the nation will have acquired from the struggle a great accession of moral strength.

3. We are bound, as a people to petition Congress, earnestly and importunately, that the apprehended evil may be averted. From every part of our land memorials should flow in, couched in terms of such eloquent expostulation, that it will be impossible for our national rulers to look upon the contemplated measures without shuddering. There are persons in all parts of our country, who speak in terms of utter abhorrence of the course now pursued with the Indians. From the most unquestionable sources it is ascertained, that great numbers of well informed individuals in S. Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi, perfectly agree on this subject with the mass of the people in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the western, middle, and eastern States. I say the mass of the people

for excepting those who are misled by false statements, and including all who are acquainted with the subject, it will be found that nearly every individual is on the side of the Indians.

It is extensively supposed, that petitioning does no good, and, owing to the prevalence of this supposition, many thousands neglected to petition in behalf of the Indians last winter. But this is a total mistake. A few more spirited memorials, supported by the personal influence of men distinguished in the community for their integrity and patriotism, would probably have defeated the Indian bill.

Among the topics of the petitions should be the following. That the Indian bill should be immediately repealed, except so far as it has already been executed; that no further appropriations should be made for the removal of the Indians, or for treating with them, till their rights are fully acknowledged by all branches of the Government, and that the Senate should not ratify any treaty made under the auspices of the Indian bill, and the interpretation it has received. These topics of memorial have been recommended by large assemblies of our fellow citizens in Kentucky, and in other parts of the Union. They should be enforced by all the variety of argument and illustration of which they are susceptible.

May it not be well to petition, also, that a declaratory act may be passed, asserting that the intercourse law extends to the south-western tribes, and directing the President to see it enforced?—As the constitution has assigned to the Supreme Court the duty of deciding in regard to the meaning and effect of treaties, and as it is generally known that a suit is contemplated by the Cherokees, is it not every way desirable that the Indians should remain in their present condition, till the proper tribunal shall have pronounced upon their claims? and ought not the people of the United States to cherish an equal respect for all the branches of their government, and to demand that each should act in its appropriate sphere?

When petitions are prepared, on these and other topics, by individuals in our cities, towns, and districts, most competent to prepare them, they should be presented for signatures, with a zeal and spirit commensurate to the object in view viz, The thorough expurgation of the stain which is beginning to show itself on our national escutcheon, and the interposition of an effectual barrier against measures like those which are contemplated.

4. Now is the time for all, who can address the public with effect, either by the mouth or with the pen, to put forth their utmost powers in behalf of suffering humanity—in behalf of our country—in behalf of weak and defenceless men throughout the world. Never was there a clearer case of right—never a stronger case of conventional obligation—never a case, in which the ultimate decision will more certainly receive the hearty reprobation of the future millions of America, if that decision should disregard the cries of the poor, and the entreaties of the oppressed. There should be one loud, general, overwhelming note of remonstrance, sounding forth from Georgia to Maine, and repeating admonitions like these: *Abstain from robbery,—oppress not the poor—perform your vows—respect the rights of all*. There should be a vehement and universal outcry, as against a great crime on the eve of being perpetrated, and which can be prevented only by a voice of alarm and decision.

5. If the importance of this subject were seen in its true light, there is no presumption in saying, that the friends of the Indians, in all our great cities, and in all the States of the Union, would send a deputation to Washington to see that a proper representation of the views and feelings of the people was made to the executive and legislative branches of the Government. Men of the first respectability, and of long established character, would cheerfully leave their homes, and spend months, for the sake of lending even a small aid to the cause of the Indians; a cause, on the success of which the honor and prosperity of the country so much depends; for if the public reputation of the country should suffer, all the great interests of the country would suffer with it. Deputations of this character, might call on the President, and explain to him fully the wishes of their constituents. He would receive them with all that attention, which the grave nature of the question would evidently require; and which his habits of affability would render easy to him.—Let the principles developed in Mr. Wirt's opinion be pressed upon his consideration. These principles are plain, and are supported by arguments which cannot be answered.

The Indian Bill leaves almost every thing to the discretion of the President; and this makes it peculiarly proper to address him personally. Caution and de-

lay cannot injure the United States, or the rightful claims of any State; but haste may destroy the Indians, and inflict tremendous evils upon ourselves.—There is the more reason to hope that such interviews with the President might be useful, as it is known that many, among the most respectable of his political friends, are as decidedly opposed, as any members of the community, to the present system of measures in regard to the Indians.

6. In all assemblies for public worship and on all suitable occasions, let prayers be offered that God would enlighten and guide the minds and hearts of our rulers, in all their actions relating to this subject. No man would more seriously deplore than myself the perversion, of the worship of God, and making it subservient to party purposes and political objects. But here is a great public question, which has an intimate bearing on the moral character and the permanent interest of the nation. An immense majority of those who have examined the subject, consider the reputation of our republic to be in the greatest peril.—What can be more proper than to offer our fervent supplication to Him, in whose hands are the hearts of rulers, that he would preserve us from acts of injustice and oppression; and that, if the case be really such as it is apprehended to be, by many of our wisest and most impartial citizens, He would save us from the amazing guilt, and both ourselves and posterity from the intolerable shame into which there seems such a desperate and unaccountable disposition to plunge. Let the people every where pray, in the language of Daniel to Nebuchadnezzar; that our rulers may show mercy to the poor if it may be a lengthening of their tranquility. It is needless to say, that all prayers for our rulers should be offered with an unaffected and serious desire, that they may execute the duties of their stations in such a manner, as to secure for themselves an honorable reputation and for their country the favor of Heaven.

7. The people of the United States are bound to oppose the contemplated measures, in every legal and constitutional way. The methods, by which the true nature of these measures may be made apparent, and by which the necessity of acting justly and humanely, and generously, towards the Indians may be enforced, are too various to be enumerated here. In a word, every thing, which is practicable, should be done to bring the whole community to a sense of what is truly honorable to ourselves as a nation, and truly just to our dependant allies. No people ever had a better opportunity to obtain a durable name for justice and benevolence toward acknowledged inferiors, (to whom we are yet under great obligations,) than the United States have at the present moment.

These things the people of the United States are bound to do; and if these things are done, the Indians will be saved, the cause of reproach will be removed, and increased confidence will be reposed in the virtue of a free people. But if a contrary result should be witnessed, it will be owing to the apathy of those, who should have shown spirit and zeal.—The future Tacitus of our country after holding up to the abhorrence of mankind the principal agents, by whose arts and sophistry a majority of the rulers, and many of the people, were beguiled and misled, will say, that, as the Indians had conscience, and law, and argument, and every plea of humanity, and every dictate of justice and religion on their side, their cause could never have been lost, except by the culpable negligence and apathy of those who new what was right, but would not make timely and adequate exertions to defend. Then the bitter tears of repenting millions will be unavailing; and we must stand convicted of being faithless to our engagements, and of oppressing the poor, who cried to us in vain for deliverance, though we had solemnly, and expressly promised to hear and protect them, and the conviction will be recorded against us, and blazoned forth in letters of fire, to our everlasting confusion, and for the warning of all people in generations to come. WILLIAM PENN.

We are assured that the following lines constituted the subscription of a letter received at the Post Office in Sandy Bay, Gloucester lately.

Best n Traveller.

Unto Miss Lucy Morris go
Who lives about Castine,
She's all the go, with every bean,
You know the one I mean.
From Castine go, it must be so.
For now I well remember,
She went away to Sandy Bay,
Sometime in last September.

A blacksmith in Alabama having been slandered, was advised to apply to the courts for redress. He replied, with true wisdom, "I shall never sue any body for slander; I can go into my shop and work out a better character in six months than I could get in a court house in a year."

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was yesterday received by both Houses of Congress. From this report it appears, that the receipts into the Treasury, in the year 1829, were, from customs, twenty-two millions six hundred and eighty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and ninety-one cents; from sales of public lands, one million five hundred and seventeen thousand and one hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirteen cents; from dividends on bank stock, four hundred and ninety thousand dollars; incidental receipts one hundred and thirty-eight thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars and thirty-four cents; making, altogether, twenty-four millions eight hundred and twenty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-eight cents.

The receipts into the Treasury for the three first quarters of the present year, 1830, were, from customs, seventeen millions two hundred and sixty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars and seventy-four cents; sales of lands, one million two hundred and ninety-three thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-seven cents; bank dividends, four hundred and ninety thousand dollars; miscellaneous, eight hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-eight cents; making, altogether, twenty-four millions one hundred and sixty-one thousand and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-nine cents.

If the estimated receipts of the fourth quarter of the present year be correct, there will be a deficiency in the revenue of 1830, compared with that of 1829, of six hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and eight dollars and fifty-nine cents.

The expenditures of 1829, amounted to twenty-five millions forty thousand and three hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty cents. The expenditures of the three first quarters of 1830, amount to twenty millions seven hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty-four cents; the estimated expenditures for the fourth quarter of 1830, amount to four millions three hundred and sixteen thousand and four dollars and ninety-eight cents; making the whole expenditures of 1830, twenty-five millions ninety-six thousand nine hundred and forty-one dollars and eighty-two cents. The expenditures for 1830 are, therefore, forty-seven thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty-eight cents more than those for 1829.

The amount of public debt paid in 1829 was twelve millions three hundred and eighty dollars and seventy-seven cents; the amount paid and to be paid, in 1830, is eleven millions three hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred and thirty dollars and nine cents.

The total amount of the public debt on the first of January, 1830, was forty-eight millions five hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and six dollars and fifty cents, consisting of six millions four hundred and forty thousand five hundred and fifty-six per cent. stocks; twelve millions seven hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars and twenty cents of five per cent. stock including the seven millions held by Government in the stock of the Bank of the United States; fifteen millions nine hundred and ninety-four thousand and sixty-four dollars and eleven cents of four and a half per cent. stocks; thirteen millions two hundred and ninety-six thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars and forty-five cents of three per cent. stocks; the balance consists of upwards of thirty thousand dollars of small items.

The total amount of public debt on the first of January, 1831, will be 39 millions 123 thousand one hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty-eight cents.

The whole remaining amount of this debt is redeemable, nearly one half at the pleasure of the Government, and the balance at different periods down to the first of January, 1835.

The amount of imports into the United States for the year ending September 30th, 1830, was sixty-eight millions five hundred thousand dollars, and the amount of the exports for the same period, was seventy-three millions eight hundred thousand dollars. Of the exports, fifty-nine millions four hundred thousand dollars were domestic, and fourteen millions four hundred thousand foreign, products.

The amount of duty on imports and tonnage which accrued in the three first quarters of the year 1830, is estimated at twenty millions five hundred and seventy thousand dollars; and in the 4th quarter at five millions six hundred and ten thousand dollars.

The report states that "it is estimated that the accruing duty on coffee and cocoa, imported in 1829, and remaining in store on the 1st January, 1831, will be reduced about five hundred thousand dollars by the operation of the acts of the last session, reducing the duties and those articles; and that the duties on coffee, cocoa, salt, and molasses, accruing in 1831, and payable within the year, will, upon a like consumption to that of 1829, be further diminished by those

acts about six hundred thousand dollars. The repeal of the duties on tonnage, which will take effect on the 1st of April next, will further reduce the revenue of the next year about seventy-five thousand dollars. The subsequent reduction of the duties on tea, coffee, and salt, on the 1st of January, 1832, will probably lessen the usual importation of those articles for the demand of 1831. But the influence of these circumstances upon the revenue will be in some degree counteracted by the increased capacity of the country for consumption, as evinced by the enlarged amount of domestic exports, the general prosperity of mercantile business, and the favorable state of exchange with foreign countries—to which may be added the opening of the trade with the British colonies, in the West Indies, and on the North American continent.

"The revenue arising from the sales of public lands will be improved by the same general causes, which tend to improve that from the customs."

From a view of all these facts and circumstances, the Secretary estimates the receipts for the year, 1831, at twenty-three millions three hundred and forty thousand dollars, viz: from customs, twenty-one millions of dollars; lands, one million seven hundred thousand dollars; bank dividends, four hundred and ninety thousand; miscellaneous, one hundred and fifty thousand. The estimated expenditures for 1831, are twenty-three millions two hundred and twenty-eight thousand and sixty-five dollars and eighty-six cents, including ten millions of the public debt.

The balance in the Treasury on the first of January, 1829 was five millions nine hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-one cents; on the first of January, 1830, it was five millions seven hundred and fifty thousand seven hundred and four dollars and seventy-nine cents; the estimated balance on the first of January, 1831, will be four millions eight hundred and nineteen thousand and seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and seventy-six cents.

The Secretary states that "the navigating interests employed in foreign commerce, and particularly in carrying trade" has suffered a material depression; and he adds that "that portion of the carrying trade which is unfettered by navigation laws, will necessarily fall into the hands of those who can navigate cheapest; and this falling off gives reason to apprehend, that the superiority heretofore claimed for American skill and economy, in this pursuit, is yielding to more fortunate rivalry, and suggests the expediency of considering how far that interest may, without injury to others be relieved from its depression."

He recommends a number of important modifications in the imposts system in contemplation of "the approaching crisis in the fiscal policy of the United States."

With regard to the tariff, the most material allusion to it in the report is the remark made by the Secretary, that "should it be contemplated by Congress to make any further reduction of the revenues, preparatory to the period of the final extinguishment of the public debt, it is respectfully suggested, that, in order to avoid impairing the necessary means for ordinary expenditures of the Government, or encroaching upon the sinking fund, it will be proper that such reduction should take effect at a period sufficiently remote for the payment of the entire debt, as the reduction made at the last session will barely leave sufficient revenue for those objects during the ensuing years."

LABOR WITHOUT RUM.

Mr. Jarvis, writes to the Editor of the N. England Farmer from Ellsworth, Nov. 16, 1830, as follows.

"Though not immediately connected with agriculture, yet conclusive as to a fact highly interesting to it, whether the use of ardent spirits is necessary for laborers, I avail myself of the opportunity to inform you that the past season from the 25th of July to the 25th of October, I was concerned in the execution of a contract for the making of 19 miles of the U. S. Military Road between Bangor and Houlton; that we had on an average about forty men employed, about one half were our own countrymen, and the other half Irish; that our labor was of the hardest kind, and most trying to the constitution, at least one third part of our men half leg deep in mud and water, digging drains; that we slept on the ground with only a few boughs under us, a blanket over us, with no other shelter than a camp, the roof of which was so leaky that after every rain we were compelled to hang our blankets out to dry; notwithstanding this mixture of our own countrymen and the Irish, who are thought not to accord, not a cross word was spoken in our camp. Notwithstanding the severity of the service to which we were exposed only equal to six days of a man were lost by sickness and both these facts are to be attributed to the fact, that not one drop of any ardent spirit was brought into our camp. After this, let no advocate of Rum say that it is necessary to keep out the cold or to ward off the effects of exposure to dampness and wet.

We shall be at work on the same road next year from the 1st of June to the last of Sept. We shall want as many hands as we had the past season; we will give them as much as they want to eat. Coffee and Tea three times a day, plenty of hard work, their cash when their work is done, but not one drop of Rum.—Those who want to engage on these terms may apply to the subscriber at his camp on the Military Road between the Moloucus and the Fork of the Mattawamkeag."

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship De Rham, Capt. Depeyster, from Havre, arrived at New York on Monday last, brings papers to November 4th inclusive.

A decree of Louis-Philippe, dated Nov. 3d, appoints M. Laflitte to be President of the Council and Minister of Finance, in the place of Baron Louis, resigned. The Marshal Marquis Maison to be Minister of Foreign Affairs in the place of Count Mole, resigned. Count Montalivet to be Minister of the Interior, in the place of M. Guizot, resigned. M. Merilhou, to be Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, in the place of the Duke de Broglie, resigned. The other gentlemen composing the Council of Ministers, are M. Dupont (d'P Eure) Minister of Justice; Marshal Gerard, Minister of War; Count Sebastian, Minister of Marine.

The committee of the Court of Peers are extending their inquiries respecting the measures of the late ministry as far back as August, 1829. The examination of the impeached ministers had been finished, and many of the witnesses.—The debates on the subject were not expected to commence before the 15th of Dec. The Chamber of Peers will be fitted up for that occasion.

Prince Noronsky, minister of the house of the Emperor, has been appointed Russian Ambassador to Paris, in place of Pozzedi Borgo.

The Duke of Wellington, on his return from the House of Lords on the 26th. Oct. was assailed by a mob, with marks of popular indignation, too unequivocal to be misunderstood.

It is intimated in a London paper of the 29th Oct., that England, France, and Prussia, the nearest Powers to Belgium, are going to hold a Congress, at which they will form certain conditions for the pacification of Holland and Belgium.—These conditions will be presented to the Provisional Government at Brussels for their compliance within a certain time, limited by the three Powers. At the expiration of that period, should the Belgians not comply, the Prussian troops will immediately march into Belgium.

The above is said to have been agreed to the day previous by Prince Talleyrand. The British Parliament convened on the 26th of October. Mr. Manners Sutton was chosen speaker. Both Mr. Peel and Mr. Brougham complimented the House on such a choice. The speech from the throne would not be delivered before the 2nd November.

Letters from London of Oct. 30, announce that the standard of liberty was raised at Cadix, Ferrol, and Corunna; and that Don Miguel had given positive orders to send troops to assist the Spanish royalists. These reports, the London Editors say, ought to be received with caution.

It is stated under date of Bayonne, 30th Oct., that Mina was attacked by Lesaca with superior forces. His corps was dispersed, and he was obliged to fly to the mountains with a few horsemen. El Pastor, with about 400 men, has been pursued as far as Urdach. He was disarmed on the frontiers by the posts, and is to be conducted thither with his men.

They were on the eve of a battle at Bruges on the 29th of October. The citadel of Ghent had capitulated.

The King of Naples continues sick, and it is proposed to name the Queen Regent for life.

Constitutional meliorations are going on in Switzerland.—N. E. Palladium.

BOMBARDMENT OF ANTWERP.

ANTWERP, 27th Oct, 5 in the Evening. "My dear Friends—We have this moment arrived here. The Dutch are bombarding the town. Red hot balls and shells are flying in every direction. Already several houses are in flames. I am writing from the residence of the Ex Governor, and I may say, by the light of a most horrible conflagration. Gen. Chasse is thus offering up his departing compliments. He wishes to call down our blessings upon the Dutch up to the last moment. Our brave fellows entered the town this morning. The proclamation which I sent you this morning has made you acquainted with the terms of the capitulation. The Dutch troops were to evacuate the town, but it has been agreed that they occupy the citadel and preserve the arsenal pro tempore. It appears, however, that about 2 o'clock, some Volunteers made an attack upon the latter, and the Dutch retreated to the Citadel, and commenced the cannonade. We have but a few field pieces to oppose their great guns. The situation of Antwerp is horrible. The ships of war in the Scheldt have also opened their fire; Congreve rockets are flying

about; and every minute a fresh conflagration is breaking out. Our soldiers can only remain inactive spectators of all these disasters, or, at most, employ themselves in rendering their assistance to extinguish the flames. Niellon has at this moment joined us at the house of the Ex-Governor, where are also Rogier, Chazal, and the new Governor, Count de Robiano. His brave brigade is in despair. Emare of Luxembourg, who had been twice previously wounded, was killed this morning in the street by a musket ball that struck him in the forehead. We are quitting the Government house, for the fire is reaching us; the whole heavens are inflamed. The most frightful of crimes is proceeding to a consummation without our being able to return a single shot. The Commandant of Artillery, Kessels, has taken advantage of the darkness and of the ebb of the tide, to direct his batteries against the ships moored in the Scheldt. We are anxiously awaiting the issue of this attempt. The situation and the conflagration at Brussels in September bear no comparison with this. Balls and shells are incessantly falling around us, women and children are weeping and mourning at the desolation that is come upon them; & we are tearing the hair from our heads in despair at not being able to relieve them. This vengeance inflicted by the Dutch is most iniquitous, they are determined to annihilate forever the commerce and prosperity of Antwerp, by delivering it up a prey to the flames. Let Europe now judge whether they will support King William and his satellites. A deputation of the principal citizens are just proceeding to propose a suspension of hostilities till to-morrow morning, and to enter into a conference for the evacuation of the citadel. (Signed.)

DUCRETIAUX ADVOCATE.

The armistice was subsequently agreed on with the Commander of the Citadel, who was to hold his post until he should receive the order of the King—meantime both sides were to abstain from any hostile acts, and from fortifying themselves by new works. All the neighboring cities were sending succor to Antwerp.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 28. The suspension of hostilities agreed on yesterday morning still continues. The capitulation is not yet settled, and possibly may not be effected. All will probably end in a truce.

Oct. 29. The Provisional Government has received a letter from M. Rogier, with the propositions for a capitulation. Gen. Chasse persists in an indefinite delay, until he can receive orders from the Ex-King. M. Rogier and M. Robiano are actively engaged in organizing the administration of the town.

The project of a Constitution for Belgium has just been published at Brussels, with authorization of the Government. It consists of 123 articles. Art. 1 declares Belgium an independent State treating with other States as a power with a power. Art. 44 sets forth that the authority of the Chief of the State is hereditary. The National Congress, previous to its being dissolved, and after the adoption of the Constitution, will proceed to the choice of the Chief of the State, and provide for the order of succession.

Oct. 30th.—Antwerp presents an animated, but desolate spectacle, since the bombardment. All the streets are barricaded, and the patriot flag is flying over the city. M. Oliver is now commandant of the place. Many persons were buried beneath the ruins of their houses. The appearance of the city was terrible, when set on fire by a shower of bombs, grenades, &c. the streets deserted by all, except now and then a few fugitives. The landing of a quantity of arms was the signal of insurrection.—every citizen took arms.

More than 200 houses were destroyed. Several streets were totally destroyed. At 11 o'clock the foreign Consuls, having at their head the Consuls of England and the United States of America, procured an entrance to the Citadel, and signified to Gen. Chasse that if he did not cease a bombardment so contrary to the laws of civilized nations, those nations, would hold Holland responsible for his conduct.

The Custom House at Antwerp was destroyed with 100,000,000 of francs in goods, as it was said; one half belonging to English merchants.

ANTWERP, Oct. 31. The treasures buried under the cinders of the custom house, burned by the Hollanders on the 27th still smoke. Oh! ye who love to walk abroad, come and contemplate the ruins of our unhappy city.

The incendiary frigates are no longer in the centre of the harbor. They have come near the city, that they may prevent the approach of every foreign vessel to the noble Dutch flag.

Troops arrive from all the neighboring villages. Notwithstanding the promises of the Dutch, nobody puts the least confidence in them.

The only course which can preserve our city and the millions of its property, is, to proclaim it free, under the protection of all the maritime nations of the world; to raze the citadel from its foundations, and swear eternal hatred to the Dutch.—*Journal of Commerce of Antwerp.*

ALGIERS. The following is an extract of a private letter of the 25th ult. from Toulon:—"The news from Algiers lately received by the Syrene, is very unfavorable. It appears that the Arabs still prowl round the town like famished wolves. A merchant vessel being unfortunately stranded near Cape Matafou, a host of Bedouins covered the shore, and massacred 45 of the crew under the very eyes of the army. This intelligence fills Algiers with consternation, and troops were immediately sent to Matafou to inflict terrible vengeance for this assassination. The frigates Armide and Iphigenie and the brig Voltigeur have set sail, and other ships will shortly follow."

Late and important from England.

Four packets arrived at New York from Europe on Sunday. London dates are received to the 23d of Nov. England at this time furnishes the most important and interesting news. A sudden and entire change of Ministry has taken place. The Duke of Wellington and his colleagues, who it seems turned a deaf ear to the popular voice, have been obliged to retire, and Earl Grey, Brougham, and others of the liberal party, have taken their places.

In the House of Commons on the 15th. of Nov. upon the motion for the appointment of "A Select Committee to take into consideration the accounts presented by order of his Majesty, relating to the Civil List." The vote stood for the Ministers 206, against them 235, showing a majority against the Cabinet of twenty-nine. The opposition papers state that all the regular staunch supporters of the Treasury were in their places, while many of the neutrals were absent. In consequence of this strong opposition to the Ministry, Lord Wellington, in the House of Lords, and Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, the next day (16th Nov.) announced that his Majesty's Ministers, had resigned, and that their resignation was accepted by the King, they would however, still continue in office, but only as it was necessary, for the King to form a new Cabinet.

FORMATION OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

Lord Grey, First Lord of the Treasury. Marquis of Lansdown, President of Council. Mr. Brougham, Lord Chancellor. Lord Althorp, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons. Lord Palmerston, Foreign Affairs. Lord Holland, Duchy of Lancaster. Sir James Graham, 1st Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Melbourne, Home office. Mr. Charles Grant, Board of Control. Lord Durham, Privy Seal. Lord Goodrich, Colonies. Marquis Anglesea, Ireland. Mr. Stanly Secretary for Ireland. Duke of Richmond, Master of the Ordnance. Mr. R. Grant, Judge Advocate or Secretary of War. Mr. Denman, Attorney General. Mr. Horn, Solicitor General. Lord Hill Commander in Chief. Lord Auckland, of the Board of Trade. The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Plunket, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Mr. Pennefather, Attorney General of Ireland, Mr. Edward Ellice and Mr. Spring Rice, are to be joint Secretaries of the Treasury. Mr. Paulett Thompson, Treasurer of the Navy and Vice President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Ponsoby, a Lord of the Treasury, and Irish Vice Treasurer. Lord John Russell is to be Paymaster of the Army. Sir James McIntosh, according to some papers is to be Judge Advocate.

FRANCE.

There are some expressions of dissatisfaction against the Ministry in France, and complaints that they are treading too much in the tracks of their predecessors, nothing however very alarming as yet. Preparations are still in progress for the trial of the Ex-Ministers, against whom the violent popular feeling, it is said, has in some degree subsided, and it is thought there is some chance that their lives may be spared.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Congress had assembled at Brussels, had been organized and were proceeding in the transaction of public business.

According to the latest accounts from Antwerp, all was tranquil there. Gen. Chasse continued to strengthen the works of the citadel: therefore the report that the citadel had been evacuated is untrue.

Reports gain strength of the advance of the Prussian troops upon the Belgian frontier.

A French paper states on the authority of a letter from Brussels, that Messrs. Brisson and Cartwright, had arrived there from London bringing to the Provisional Government the following resolutions of the Austrian, Russian, Prussian, French and Netherland Ambassadors united at London.

1st, That Belgium is separated from Holland.

2d, That Belgium is to be independent.

3d, That Belgium is to choose her Sovereign from the Nassau family—by

that her refusal to do so shall not be an obstacle in the way of peace.

4th. That the Envoy of the Provisional Government shall be admitted to the conferences of the Congress of those four Ambassadors.

5th. That a Republican Government shall be excluded from Belgium.

Brisson and Cartwright were also charged to promise an armistice. We perceive by the London papers that these gentlemen had returned from Brussels to London, and that another conference between the Ambassadors had immediately taken place, on the 14th Nov.

RUSSIA.

The most authentic accounts state that the cholera morbus is still raging with great violence. It is reported that it is a species of plague which afflicts Russia. Communications between Petersburg and Moscow are becoming rare. The inhabitants of the former place were laying in provisions for six months, anticipating a long stoppage of communication. The Emperor has laid in supplies at the imperial residence of Zarskozele, (25 miles from St. Petersburg) and has cut off all intercourse between the palace and the people for fear of contagion.

An ordinance of the Emperor of Russia, directs that those Jews who do not pay the duties shall be forced to become soldiers.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

IN THE SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* presented the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances, of which 1500 copies were ordered to be printed. A communication was received from the President of the United States, informing the Senate that owing to unforeseen circumstances, the Marshals had been unable to complete the Fifth Census on the first of December, as was provided for by the Bill, and recommending a new Bill to be passed extending the time for the outstaying returns to be received. Several Bills underwent a second reading, and some were referred to various Committees for revision.

The House was to-day occupied on the Bill to establish certain Post Offices, and to alter and discontinue others, to which many amendments were offered and adopted. A message was received from the President, stating that the Marshals employed in taking the census had in some instances failed to perfect their returns, and suggesting the propriety of a law to extend the time allowed for this duty. Some other communications were received, and, among them, one from Duff Green, proposing to stereotype the Laws and Treaties of the United States, and asking a subscription from Congress. The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received, and 6000 copies were ordered to be printed.

IN THE SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 18.

Some bills were passed through various stages, and some resolutions of minor importance were adopted. The Senate then adjourned till Monday, 11 o'clock.

The House was occupied in the consideration of petitions and resolutions. One or two private bills were reported by the standing committees; and also a bill to amend the several acts respecting copy rights, which were forwarded. The Post Office Bill, as amended in Committee of the Whole, was then taken up, and considered; but before any question was taken, the House adjourned, till Monday.

MONDAY, Dec. 20.

Various petitions were presented, and several bills were read a second and third time. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was presented by the President *pro tem.* exhibiting, pursuant to the resolution of 26th May, 1830, the amount returnable to the merchants of the United States from the exemption of the Tariff. As to-day was the day appointed for proceeding with the impeachment of Judge Peck, shortly after 12 o'clock the members of the House of Representatives entered the Senate Chamber in a body and took the seats allotted them. The Managers appointed by the House, consisting of Messrs. Wickliffe, Spencer, McDuffie, Buchanan, and Storrs, also took their places at their table in front of the Chair; as did, in like manner, Judge Peck with his Council, Messrs. Wirt and Meredith, at theirs. Mr. McDuffie then proceeded to speak to the impeachment, and had not concluded at 3 o'clock, when the Court adjourned, on the motion of Mr. Holmes, till 12 o'clock to-morrow. Mr. McDuffie then resumes.

The charge alleged against the Judge by the House of Representatives, has been heretofore published. It is in substance, that having published his opinion, in the Missouri Republican, in the case of Souard's heirs against the United States, sometime after the adjournment of his court, he did, unjustly, arbitrarily, and oppressively, commit Luke Edward Lawless, an Attorney in his court, to prison for twenty-four hours, and suspend him from practice in the said court

for eighteen months, for an alleged contempt in publishing, in the St. Louis Enquirer an exposition of certain errors of doctrine and fact charged to have been set forth in the opinion of the Judge.]

The House of Representatives did no, legislate business this day, having, immediately on their meeting, in pursuance of a resolution offered by Mr. Hoffman, gone up to the Senate to attend the trial of Judge Peck.

IN THE HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

Mr. McDuffie, from the Select Committee on so much of the President's Message as relates to an amendment of the Constitution respecting the election of President and Vice President of the U. States reported, in part, the following joint resolution; which was read and laid on the table.

"Resolved, &c. That the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the several States to be valid, to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the said States viz:

"No person shall be hereafter eligible to the office of President of the United States, who shall have been previously elected to the said office, and who shall have accepted the same, or exercised the powers thereof."

On motion of Mr. Ellsworth, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of inducing the seamen and marines in the Navy of the United States voluntarily to discontinue the use of ardent spirits, by substituting for them double their value in necessaries and comforts, whilst in service, or in money, payable at the expiration of the service.

On motion of — it was Resolved, That the Flag, bearing the colors of the United States, presented to this House by Peter S. Du Ponceau, of Philadelphia, made of American silk, and prepared and woven by John D. Homergue, silk manufacturer, in the city of Philadelphia, be accepted by this House, and that it be displayed, under the direction of the Speaker, in some conspicuous part of the Hall of sittings of this House."

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 4.

INDIANS.

We have devoted a large part of our first page to an interesting article, from the National Intelligencer, on the Indian Question. We bespeak attention to the subject. The friends of humanity will read it with much profit. We are pleased to notice that the citizens of Maine are not insensible to the stain, which wrongs, to the remnant of the nations once possessing, and rightfully, the soil we inhabit, will bring on our country. Three hundred and forty-six citizens of Vassalborough in this State, have signed and forwarded to Congress a petition on the subject. The signatures of many decided friends of the present administration, in that town, are subscribed to the paper.

NEW SENATORS.

The following changes will take place in the U. S. Senate after the 4th of March next.—Governor MILLER of South Carolina in the place of Judge Smith—Judge MAGNUM of N. Carolina in the place of Mr. Iredell—Judge WILKINS of Pennsylvania in the place of Gen. Marks—and Mr. BUCKNER of Missouri in the place of Mr. Barton. Gov. Miller and Mr. Magnum are Jacksonmen of the whole blood, and they supply the places of Jackson men.—Messrs. Wilkins and Buckner are said to be firm supporters of the American System, and are claimed as friends to Henry Clay. The Jackson papers also claim them. How they will act in Congress our readers will know, after they have taken their seats.

THE TARIFF.

The following short article, from the Kennebec Journal, is as good as a folio volume in reply to the Argus on the subject of Duty on Sugar. We all of us see and feel the effect which protection, from the Government, has on cotton goods. It will have precisely the same on sugar—we cannot have sugar plantations in New-England; but in Louisiana and the Floridas they can be extensively cultivated. Let them be properly protected, and they will furnish sugar sufficient for the country, and at so cheap a rate that foreigners will be glad to take what they can get.

The Argus is raving because 'the first attempt to pick the tariff to pieces by repealing the duty on sugar did not succeed. The Argus makes a great calculation of the taxes which poor people have to pay on sugar to sweeten their tea. We remember the Argus made the same sort of calculation about molasses. Suppose that paper goes into calculation how much the 'poor people' have been relieved by taking the high duty off of molasses.—Destroy the sugar plantations in Louisiana and the people of the islands will put their own price on sugar. Extend and multiply those plantations by protection, and the islanders will take what they can get. The effect will be the same as it has been on cotton.

We have received through the Post Office, the fifth annual Report of the Prison Discipline Society. It contains much valuable information on the Penitentiary systems of the several States in the Union. It is also exceedingly val-

uable for its statistical and other information on the subject of Imprisonment for Debt. At this time, when the question of abolishing imprisonment for Debt is about to be considered in our Legislature, it is desirable that the members and all others should be possessed of the facts contained in this Report. Our limits, at present, will not admit of extracts, we hope however to lay portions of the Report before our readers at a future time.

NEW-YEAR.

We do not live in a land of poetry, and therefore cannot give our patrons a poetical New Year's address; we however tender them most cordially the felicitations of the season. We most sincerely wish them all a happy New-Year—may the best of blessings rest upon them & our favored land through the year on which we have entered.

THE WEATHER.

We have had, thus far, a very mild Autumn and Winter, attended however, with an unusual quantity of rain—about ten days since, the ground was covered with snow, sleighing was good and the weather seemed to have the coldness of winter—but the recent rains have melted the snow, and our hills and streams have the appearance of April.

¶ We are requested to solicit, that those gentlemen holding Memorials to the Legislature, for the incorporation of "the Maine Association for Improvement in the Breed of Horses," are requested to return the same to Gen. Joseph Chandler, at Augusta, without further delay.

FRESHET.—We are sorry to learn that a large part of the new Bridge over the Androskoggin River, at Rumford Point, was carried away by the rise of water and breaking up of ice on Saturday last. The loss will be one, which the enterprising proprietors are not well able to sustain.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The late European news occupies a large portion of our paper to-day. Such, at present, is the unsettled state of Europe that every article of News from that quarter is read with interest.

DEDICATION.—The dedication of the new Meeting House in Oxford, will take place on Wednesday, the 19th inst. at 11 o'clock.

KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

The Kentucky State Convention met at Frankfort on the 10th inst. Seventy three counties were represented. On the second day Resolutions were adopted in favor of the American System—against proscription—against Nullification—against Indian persecution—and against other iniquities of Jacksonism.—HENRY CLAY was nominated for President, and measures were taken for an organization of his friends for the approaching contest.

INDIANA.—The Legislature of this State met and organized Dec. 6. The National Republicans have between 20 and 30 majority on joint ballot. Last year the Jackson party had the ascendancy.

MARRIED.

In this town on the 31st ult. by Henry Rust, Esq. Mr. Joel Parkhurst to Miss Sarah J. Shackley.
In Paris, Mr. Daniel Noble, to Miss Asenith Knight, both of P.
In Fryeburg, by Philip C. Johnson, Mr. Caleb Gamage to Miss Eunice Gordon.—Mr. Wm. Gordon to Miss Sally Abbot, all of F.
In Sweden, on the 28th ult. by Rev. S. Sanderson, Mr. William Newhall, of Portland, to Miss Mary Ann Cogswell, of Sweden.

Iron, Steel & Hardware.

THOMAS B. BROOKS

INFORMS his customers in the County of Oxford, that he has removed his place of business from Portland to Hallowell, and has added to his large stock of **HARDWARE** a complete assortment of **IRON & STEEL**, flat, square and round. Also—Cut Nails, Window GLASS, Hollow WARE, &c. &c. all of which will be sold CHEAP at wholesale or retail, for cash or approved credit.
January 4, 1830. 29 3

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Oxford Observer,
12,000 First rate SHINGLES;
200 Bushels WHEAT;
200 " CORN;
200 " OATS;
100 " RYE.
Also,—Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Peas, &c. &c.
Jan. 1, 1831.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF MAINE

WILL hold their semi-annual meeting at the Exchange Coffee House in Portland on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1831, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance is particularly urged, as business of importance will come under consideration.

The adjourned annual meeting will take place on the same day at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the same place.
Per. order BENJ. D. BARTLETT,
Bath, Dec. 8, 1830. Rec'd Sec'y.

RUNAWAY

FROM the subscriber on Wednesday the 8th instant, JOSEPH P. LOVEJOY, an indentured apprentice—this is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting from this date. STEPHEN LOVEJOY.
Waterford, Dec. 8th, 1830. 27

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, Jan. 1, 1831.

Morrill Bradbury—Stephen Cummings—Benjamin Fuller—Asa Holt—Wm. Lovejoy—John Richardson 3
for WM. REED, P. M.
by INCREASE ROBINSON, A. P. M.

Dutch Bolting CLOTHS,

KEPT constantly for sale at the Old Stand of JOS. HARROD, CORNER OF EXCHANGE and MIDDLE-STREET, at the importers prices by
S. K. WHITMORE.

S. K. WHITMORE
HAS just opened a prime assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS;

consisting of Sup. Blk., Brown, Blue, Olive and Mixt

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Flannels;

PRINTS of all colors and prices;—Sheetings; Shirts; Linens; Hosiery, &c. &c.

The above will be offered at the lowest prices for cash.
Portland, Dec. 22. 6w28

NEW-YORK FALL AND WINTER Fashions FOR 1830--1831.

WM. GAINS, TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform his customers and the public, that he has received from A. F. SAGUEZ of New-York, the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1830—1, together with a sheet of Figures and patterns for all kinds of dresses now worn, viz. Dress Coats, Waistcoats, Frockcoats (different kinds) Pantaloon, Riding Coats, Surtouts, Cloaks, Wrappers, Children's Dress, Military Coats, &c. &c.—The past favors of numerous and respectable customers are gratefully acknowledged, and their continuance most respectfully solicited.

¶ He has also received the latest New York Fashions for Ladies' Habits, Cloaks, and Pelisses. Ladies who wish to purchase Patterns may have them at lower prices than they can purchase them in Portland.

N. B. Customers can be informed of the most fashionable colors for all kinds of garments
Norway Village, Dec. 6. 25tf

Notice

IS hereby given, that the annual meeting of the GOLDEN RULE SOCIETY, will be holden at the Congregational Meeting House in Norway, on Wednesday, the 5th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M. An Address will be delivered on the occasion by Rev. Henry A. Merrill. The other ministers in town are expected to attend and take part in the services. Singers of the different Religious Societies in town, are respectfully requested to attend.

N. B. The Members of the Society will meet at the Meeting-House at 12 o'clock. The business of the Society will be attended to in the Meeting-House immediately after divine service. A punctual attendance of the Members is requested and expected.

By order of the Directors,
H. W. MILLETT, Sec'y.
Norway, Dec. 18, 1830. 37

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S, THE WATER-WITCH, or Skimmer of the Seas.

HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, by Sir Walter Scott, being the first part of the Cabinet History of the British Isles, by Sir Walter Scott. Sir James Mackintosh, and Thomas Moore, to be completed in 6 vols.

THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, by W. P. Dewees, Adjunct Professor of Midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania, 2 vols. 8vo.

A TREATISE ON PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY, by Wm. E. Horner, M. D. Adjunct Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.

TALES of a GRANDFATHER, by the Author of Waverley, 3d series, in 2 vols. 18mo. Evans's MILLWRIGHT and MILLER'S Guide, new edition, with additions, by Dr. T. P. Jones.

Dewees on the DISEASES of CHILDREN, third edition, 8vo.

Dewees on the DISEASES of FEMALES, 2d edition, with additions.

Dewees SYSTEM of MIDWIFERY, 3d edition, with additions
Chapman's THERAPEUTICS and MATERIA MEDICA, 5th edition, with additions.

Coxe's AMERICAN DISPENSATORY, new edition, with additions.

The ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, for 1831, in elegant fancy leather binding, and with numerous embellishments by the best Artists.

The WISH-TON-WISH, by the Author of the Spy, Pioneers, Red Rover, &c. in 2 vols. 12mo.

Hutin's MANUAL of PHYSIOLOGY, 12 mo.

Nicholson's OPERATIVE MECHANIC and PRACTICAL MACHINIST, in 8vb. with one hundred plates.

ELEMENTS of PHYSICS, or Natural Philosophy, General and Medical, explained independently of Technical Mathematics, and containing New Discoveries and Practical Suggestions. By Neil Arnott, M. D. First American, from the third London edition, with additions, by Isaac Hays, M. D.

LAFAYETTE in AMERICA, in 1824 and 1825; or a Journal of a Voyage to the United States, by A. Levasseur, Secretary to the General during his journey, 2 vols. 12mo. Translated by John D. Godman, M. D.

A selection of One Hundred Perkin's FABLES, accompanied by a key, &c. &c. by A. Bolman, professor of the French Language.

Bell on the ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and diseases of the Teeth.

Macculloch on REMITTENT and INTERMITTENT Diseases.

BRIDGEWATER COLLECTION of Sacred Music, 20th edition.
Norway Village, Jan. 4, 1831.

PROBATE COURTS

IN THE COUNTY OF OXFORD FOR 1831.

PARIS,	on the 4th day of January.
WATERFORD,	" 17th " of "
FRYEBURG,	" 18th " of "
PARIS,	" 1st " of March.
"	" 24th " of May.
"	" 28th " of June.
WATERFORD,	" 1st " of August.
FRYEBURG,	" 5d " of "
PARIS,	" 23d " of "
RUMFORD,	" 19th " of September.
DIXFIELD,	" 20th " of "
CANTON,	" 21st " of "
LIVERMORE,	" 22d " of "
TURNER,	" 23d " of "
PARIS,	" 18th " of October.

Consumption! Asthma! and Catarrh!

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the sagacity of professional science. An obstinate cough is the customary forerunner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms: oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever; shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body; prostration of strength: flushing cheeks; swollen feet and legs: and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered is

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases: and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease, and restoring him to blessings of accustomed health and activity.

Price \$1 for whole boxes of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been long successfully treated by the administration of the *Asthenic Pills*, originally prescribed and compounded by Dr. RELFE. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific; they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system, and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients. He can assure this portion of the public, that when

Dr. Relfe's *Asthenic Pills* for Females, are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy when they must not be taken:—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.—They may be used successfully by either men or women in all *Hypochondriac, Hysterical or Vapourish* disorders, in all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system.

Price \$1.50 a box.

* * None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

¶ Large discount to those who buy to sell again.
Norway Village, Aug. 31 8

Vegetable Pulmonary

BALSAM;

For sale Wholesale and Retail by
ASA BARTON.

The most valuable remedy discovered for
Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spit-
ting of Blood, Hooping Coughs, and
Pulmonary Affections of every kind.

It is impossible to present the pub-
lic with all the evidence which the
proprietors possess in favor of the
highly salutary operation of this BAL-
SAM, as certificates of its happy ef-
fects are continually received. A
few however will be given for the
satisfaction of those who may be trou-
bled with the complaints for which
this balsam is offered as a remedy.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen. Blanchard.
I was, about the 1st of May, 1828,
troubled with the following distressing
symptoms: Faintness, pain through
the back and left side, tightness ac-
ross the chest, difficulty of breath-
ing, tickling in the throat with a sense
of suffocation, night sweats, loss of
appetite, debility, swelling of the feet
and ankles, raising of mucus, with
severe fits of coughing, more particu-
larly morning and evening, with a
great prostration of strength and a
disposition to be bolstered up when
in bed—about the 20th of August I
was reduced so low that my friends
gave me up as incurable; about this
time I heard of the Vegetable Pul-
monary Balsam, and after much soli-
citation, was induced to make a trial
—(all other remedies had failed,) and
was surprised at the sudden relief it
gave me. I continued taking the
balsam until my health was restored,
and do most cheerfully recommend it
to all those who may be troubled with
consumptive complaints. About the
10th of Feb. last I took a violent cold
which brought on similar symptoms
as above described. I immediately
procured a bottle of the balsam and
found relief in a few days, which to
me, is a very strong proof that it was
the Balsam that relieved me in the
first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD.

Peasam, March 4, 1829.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

THIS valuable Medicine has been
used in several instances with
success for the cure of Fits.—Numer-
ous Certificates of its efficacy have
been received from persons of the
first respectability.—The following
from John Whipple, Esq. is sufficient
to show its value:

I JOHN WHIPPLE, of Hooksett, cer-
tify and say, that my child was attack-
ed with fits in a very dangerous de-
gree. Medical aid seemed to have
had little or no effect. I applied to
Mr. Brown, and he gave me a phial
of his Drops, which I gave to my child
as directed by said Brown; and I
have no doubt they were of much
service. After administering one phial
full to my child, the fits left her,
and she has been in perfect health
ever since. JOHN WHIPPLE.

IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT.

THE great and merited reputa-
tion this elegant Ointment has
acquired in places where its active
and salutary properties have been
tested by the most uniform and exten-
ded success, affords ample and con-
clusive proof of its being a mild, cheap
and efficacious cure for the Itch, and
other unpleasant and irritating eruptions
of the skin.—Its application is
easy: requires no change of dress
or bed clothes—gives additional fresh-
ness and beauty to the skin, is free
from disagreeable smell, and may be
used with perfect safety by the most
delicate constitutions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.—Apply such
quantities to the parts affected as will
readily absorb, and repeat it at dif-
ferent times until the pimples disap-
pear, which they will generally do
after two or three applications. One
box cures a grown person, less cures
a child.—Price, twenty five cents a box.

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN
A. J. JOYNE LINAMENT,
or,

LIQUID OPODELDOC.

SUPERIOR in strength and medi-
cal virtues to any of the kind e-
ver offered to the public. It is used
with the most happy effects for Rheu-
matism, for strains, bruises and swell-
ings: for asthma, for hooping cough;
for pains and soreness in the stomach
and sides: for pains and itching in
the ears, &c. &c.

It is a certain cure for sore lips,
toothache and CHILBLAINS.

*In consequence of the unprece-
dented demand for this Opoelddoc

the price has been reduced to 37 1-2
cents each.

All of the above together with most
medicines wanted by families, are
constantly on hand and for sale by
ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, Aug. 16, 1830. 1amly

Splendid Bulbous Roots.

JUST received at the New England
Farmer Seed Store, No. 52 North
Market-Street, direct from Van Eden
& Co. Harlem, Holland, a large as-
sortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, com-
prising the finest varieties of

HYACINTHS—(double and single)
dark blue, porcelain blue, red and rosy
colored, pure white with yellow eye,
white with rosy eye, and yellow with
various eyes; from 12 cts. to \$1.00
each.

TULIPS—splendid variegated, red,
yellow and mixed, 12 cts. each \$1.00
per dozen, (our importation of fine tulips
is very large, and we are enabled to put
some sorts as low as \$5 per 100—an
object to those who wish to form a su-
perb tulip bed.)

CROWN IMPERIALS—assorted,
of the most splendid colors, and showy
flowers, large roots, 25 to 33 cts. each.
JONQUILLES—sweet scented, finest
roots 12 cts. each.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS—frag-
rant, white with citron cups, and yel-
low with double whit cups, extra sized
roots, 25 cts. each.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS—fragrant,
of all colors, 12 cts. each—per dozen
\$1.00.

SPRING CROCUS—of all colors 6
cts. each—50 cts per dozen.

The above roots are from the same
house from which we received our sup-
ply last season, and which gave such u-
niversal satisfaction; some of the dou-
ble Hyacinths having produced bells 1
inch and 8-10ths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that
the above roots are not purchased at Auc-
tion, and are all remarkable for their
size, and for the beauty and delicacy of
tint of their flowers.

Also, a further supply of Bulbous
Roots, comprising Large White fragrant
Lilies, 12 cts. each, 1 dollar per dozen,
Tiger (spotted) Lilies, same price, Mar-
tagon or Turk's Cap Lilies same price.
Boston, Nov. 1830.

On the first of Dec. will be published No. 1,
OF A NEW PERIODICAL WORK,

FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES,
to be called.

THE NEW-YORK MENTOR,

AND

YOUTH'S COMPANION;

IT will consist, almost wholly, of
articles written expressly for the
work; on History, Geography, Astronomy,
and Natural History. In every number
there will be an Original Moral Tale,
calculated at once to amuse and instruct,
—with a variety of Original Poetical Ar-
ticles;—varying "from grave to gay,
from lively to severe." It is our pur-
pose likewise to commence a series of
Lectures, which will comprise a sketch
of every subject of interest in the men-
tal, moral, and physical world;—under
the title of the Book of Nature. To
those who may be acquainted with the
excellent work of Dr. John Mason Good,
under that title, it may be well to state
they will be chiefly compiled from that
work. In commencing this series of ar-
ticles, the Editor contemplates it as a
practicable plan, that where there is a
family circle, or in schools, that some one
of the youthful community should be
appointed to deliver either in the parlor
or the school-room, these lectures. This
plan if promoted by parents or school-
masters, might be rendered extremely
subservient to the purposes of elocution,
on the part of the youthful speaker, and
to the improvement of the listeners.

THE NEW-YORK MENTOR, and
YOUTH'S COMPANION, will be published
semi-monthly. Each number will con-
tain 16 pages; and the greatest care be
taken that subscribers are furnished regu-
larly and punctually.

Terms of Subscription:—City sub-
scribers, supplied with covers by a carrier,
\$1.25—Country subscribers, \$1 per
annum. To be paid on the receipt of
the first No. Subscribers' Names, to be
addressed (post paid) to S. WILD, Ed-
itor and Proprietor of the New-York
Mentor, New-York.

New-York, Nov. 1830.

NEW STORE.

Geo. L. Drinkwater,

INFORMS his friends and the public
that he has taken the Store No. 6,
MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET,
recently occupied by Rogers & Cutler,
and is now opening an extensive and
prime assortment of

English, French, India,
and American

PIECE GOODS,

Just received from New-York and Bos-
ton, and offers them at LOW PRICES
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

Purchasers from the Country are
invited to call.
Portland, Oct. 26. 20 8w

REMOVAL.

HENRY POOR

WOULD respectfully give notice to his
friends in the country, that he has re-
moved below—to Store No. 3, Mitchell's build-
ings, recently occupied by Messrs. Royal Lin-
coln & Son, two doors below Mr. David Dana,
Middle-Street.

N. B. H. P. would with much deference
acknowledge the liberal encouragement of those
who have bestowed their favors—and he hopes
not to be tardy in appreciating the true sub-
stance, relative to the interest of both Shop-
keeper and his customers.

50 Bales and Cases

FRESH

Dry Goods,

JUST OPENED FOR SALE, BY

HENRY POOR:

CONSISTING OF PLAIDS, CAM-
BLETS, Lace Veils, nice CALI-
COES, Blk. Satins, Twill'd SILKS,
Synshaws and elegant Changeable Silks,
Merino Circassians; great stock

BROAD & HABIT CLOTHS,
Merino Shawls, Double ground Laces
cheap, Muslins, Gloves, Belt Ribbons,
&c. &c. —ALSO—

1500 lbs. PRIME LIVE GEESE

FEATHERS;

2000 lbs. RUSSIA, do.

10 PIECES ELEGANT

CARPETINGS.

Bales Ticks, Warps, Sheetings, Shirt-
ings, &c. making a better assortment
than usually kept by the subscriber at
any former period.

N. B. WOOL, FLANNELS, Full'd
CLOTHS, and good YARNS, will be
received in exchange for goods, and a
liberal advance will be given on last
year's prices. H. POOR.

Portland, Oct. 23. 10w19

NEW FALL Goods.

AT THE CHEAP STORE!

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,

HAS received his Fall supply of
Goods consisting of every article
usually found in the Piece Goods line;
among which are SHAWLS, a splendid
assortment of fashionable kind; Crapes;
Pongees; Calicoes; Silks; Hdks;—
Muslins; Bombazetts; Plaids; Cam-
lets; Tickings; Sheetings; Shirtings,
and Yarns. Also,

Broadcloths, Habit and Delicet Cloths;

Cassimeres; Umbrellas, &c. The a-
bove with many other articles are offered
at the lowest Cheap Store Prices.

Purchasers from the country who
are desirous of purchasing Goods at low
prices, will find it an object to call at
No. ONE, Mitchell's Buildings, Middle
Street, opposite Mitchell's Hotel.

WANTED

Good All Wool and Cotton and Wool
FLANNELS, (yard wide.) FULL'D
CLOTH. Bule mixed, (mixed in wool.)
White, Red, and Black YARN, in ex-
change for Goods as above. 3m21

Portland, Oct. 22, 1830.

ATTENTION!!



I Want money, and the reason I want
money is because I owe money and
want to pay it; and all those who do
not call and settle by the first of March
next, I shall think they want to be sued,
and want will oblige me to supply such
want without further notice.

WM. CORDWELL, Hatter.

Norway Village, Dec. 8, 1830.

PROVIDENCE FACTORY

YARN,

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, GING-
HAMS, BEDTICKING, STRIPES,
Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. to-
gether with a large assortment of Leath-
er and Morocco

SHOES,

warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's CAPS, Travel-
ling TRUNKS, PAPER HANG-
INGS, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail,
by HENRY BAILEY,
Exchange-Street, No. 3, Deering's Buildings,
PORTLAND. 15

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1-
25 per annum or sixteen numbers
can be had for one dollar, remitted post
paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland,
Agent for Maine. Dec. 7.

Mantua-Making

AND

MILLINERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW

RENDERS her most sincere thanks to her
friends and the public for their former pa-
trouage, and will assure them that no exertion
on her part shall be wanting to oblige those
who may favour her with their future custom.

She has received the LATEST and most
approved FASHIONS for Ladies' Pelisses, Hab-
its, Cloaks and Dresses of all kinds; and has for
sale and will keep constantly on hand a fine as-
sortment of

Bonnets, Hoods, Calash-

es, Caps, Turbans,

&c. &c.

Also—for sale as above, a good assortment of

BAND BOXES.

Norway Village, Nov. 15. 22

ENLARGEMENT

OF THE

MONTHLY TRAVELLER.

THE Monthly (Boston) Traveller,
from its large, close pages, and small
type, has already furnished a larger quan-
tity of miscellaneous reading for the price
(two dollars) than any magazine in this
section of the country. But the publish-
ers, encouraged by its growing populari-
ty and increasing circulation, are deter-
mined to spare no exertions to add still
more to its value, and to deserve addi-
tional support. They will therefore en-
large the second volume, which is to
commence in January, without increas-
ing the price. Each number will then
contain forty large pages, being one
fourth more in number, and quantity of
reading, than those of the first volume;
and furnishing a much greater amount of
matter, for the trifling annual charge,
than any contemporaneous work in the
Union. The original plan, hitherto so
successful, will still be pursued—to cull
with care the choicest flowers of learn-
ing, science, poetry, and general miscel-
lany, from the pages of the most popu-
lar foreign and American magazines, and
each month to form such a bouquet, as, it
is hoped, may meet the approbation of
the numerous lovers of light reading.

Contents of the Number for November.

Rosedale, Women of Business, Intel-
lectual Habits, The Panther Hunter,
Moral Painting, New England, The
Country Bachelor, Compliments, Re-
miniscence, Autumn, The Scissors Grin-
der, Order of Creation, Female Beauty,
Superstition, Confessions of a Suicide,
Religion, History of Paul Shack, Phre-
nology Unsupported by Science, The
Dandy, Female Education, The Souve-
nir for 1831, The Human Mind, The
Missionaries, Insect Transformation,
The Closing of life, Elfine's Rock, Ad-
vice to Youth, Rosalia, Irish Travelling,
Varieties.—POETRY—The Broken Vow,
Unshaken Constancy, To ———,
What is Life? The Bridal, The Wife,
Aspen Tree, Lines, Oh Well do I Re-
member, Sabbath Noon.

CONDITIONS.—1. The Monthly Trav-
eller is published regularly on the 15th
of each month, at No. 63, Court-Street,
Boston. 2. Each number contains thirty-
two pages, large octavo, in handsome
brevier and minion type, stitched in a
printed cover. At the close of the vol-
ume, an appropriate title page and table
of contents will be furnished. 3. Terms,
\$2 a year in advance, or within three
months from the time of subscribing;
otherwise, 2,50. Nov. 16.

New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1831.

JUST published, and for sale by J. B.
RUSSELL, at his Seed Store, No. 52
North Market Street, the NEW EN-
GLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1831.
By THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the
New England Farmer. The Astronomi-
cal Calculations, by the Editor of the
Astronomical part of the American Almanac.

This Almanac contains the usual mis-
cellaneous and agricultural articles—a
list of the civil officers of the United
States, with the Governors, Lieut. Gov-
ernors, and Judges of the United States,
and the Governors of the British Colo-
nies—a chronicle of the most remarka-
ble events between August, 1829, and
Sept. 1830—a complete calendar for
each State in New England, including
the Probate Courts for New England—the
Sun's declination. &c. The tides are
particularly calculated. Among the
agricultural articles, are a description of
Mr. Phinney's Improved Roller, with a
drawing; and description of an Improved
Harrow, used on Capt. Daniel Chand-
ler's farm in Lexington.

Price \$6.00 per groce—62 1-2 cts per
dozen. Oct. 1.

NEW PUBLICATION.

AN examination of the New Testament evi-
dence on the Mode of Baptism. By JOSEPH
WALKER, A. M. Pastor of a Federal Church in
Paris, Maine, 24 pages.—Just published and
for sale at the Observer Office, by the hundred,
dozen, or single. Price single, 6 1-4 cents.
Nov. 15. 22

WANTED immediately, in pay-
ment for the Oxford Observer,
good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,
BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to leave
the place, would inform all persons
who are indebted to him for the Oxford
Observer from April 13th 1829, to Oct.
4th 1830, that he has transferred all his
accounts into the hands of Wm E. Good-
now, who is authorized to collect and
receive payment for the same.

Also, all who are indebted to him for
Job Printing and Advertising, are re-
quested to make payment as above.

WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

Norway, Nov. 28.

NEW STORE.

AN EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA,

HARD WARE, & CUTLERY—

COMPRISING an assortment of Locks,
Latches, Screws, BRASS FIRE SETTS,
Tea Trays, Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots,
Knives and Forks, HOLLOW WARE,
Hemp Shoe Thread, LISTS, NAILS, Shovels,
Carpenter's Tools,

STOVES;

together with every description of C. C. enam-
elled, and edged Crockery; B. P. dining and
Tea Setts; Plains, Cut and Pressed GLASS;
Wines, Decanters, Dishes, &c.; elegant pat-
terns of gold and edge and printed China, AS-
SORTED CRATES, &c. just opened and for sale
wholesale and retail at great bargains, by

GEORGE RUFES,

Middle-Street, Portland.

CASH and a high price given for BRIS-
TLES. Oct. 12, 1830. 17 8w

NEW ENGLAND FARMER AND HOR-

TICULTURAL JOURNAL.

THIS is a weekly paper devoted to
agriculture, gardening, and rural e-
conomy; edited by THOMAS G. FES-
SENDEN, assisted by various agricultural
writers, and by the observations of the
best practical farmers in New England.
It is printed in a quarto form, (paged)
making a volume of 416 pages annually,
to which a title page and index are fur-
nished gratis. This journal has been
published for seven years; during which
time the most assiduous exertions have
been made by the Editor to make it ac-
ceptable to the farmer and the horticul-
turist. From the increasing number
and respectability of its correspondents,
and the means now at the command of
the Editor, the Publisher feels a confi-
dence in recommending it to the favor-
able notice of the public, as a journal with
regard to whose future character they
will not be disappointed. By a recent
vote of the Board of Visitors of the Bot-
anic Garden at Cambridge, the intelli-
gent Curator of that establishment has
been requested to make known, through
the New England Farmer, the details
and results of his experiments in various
horticultural subjects—the choice of soil,
and situation, with regard to various
plants, &c.;—and by a recent vote of
the Massachusetts Horticultural Soci-
ety, all communications on horticultural
subjects, addressed to the President, are
to be published regularly in the New
England Farmer, so that this journal
will contain the complete Transactions
of the Society.

By concentrating all these advantages,
it is thought that the volumes of the
New England Farmer will contain so
large a collection of useful facts, and ex-
periments connected with agriculture
and its kindred branches of gardening,
orcharding, &c. as to be found worthy
a place in the Library of every farmer. A
weekly report of the sales of the cattle
at Brighton—the state of the markets,
crops, &c.—and, occasionally drawings
of agricultural implements, &c. will be
found in this journal.

The New England Farmer is pub-
lished every Friday morning at the low
price of \$3 00 per annum, from which a
discount of 50 cents is made to those
who pay in advance. It will not be sent
to new subscribers at a distance without
payment being made in advance.

Gentlemen who procure five sub-
scribers, and forward the payment for
the same, will be allowed a sixth copy.
New subscribers can be furnished with
the back numbers of the current volume.
Boston, Nov. 1830.

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publica-
tion, issued from the office of the
Journal of Health and conducted by an
association of the members of the Bar.
It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50
per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

S. COLMAN, Portland,

Agent for the work.

Oct. 1, 1830.

WANTED.

A Small HOG for which a fair price
will be paid. Inquire at this office.
Dec. 21.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
AT TWO DOLLARS per annum, or, ONE DOL-
LAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS to those who
pay cash in advance, or within three months
from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not
either at the time of ordering the paper, or sub-
sequently, give notice of their wish to have
the paper discontinued at the expiration of their
year, will be presumed as desiring its continu-
ance until countermanded, and it will be con-
tinued accordingly at the option of the pub-
lisher.

The publisher will not hold himself respon-
sible for any error in any advertisement beyond
the sum charged for its insertion.

ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS inten-
ded for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to
the publisher, POST PAID.